Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 28, 1818.

Volume 29) *(Number 1482.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a dispatch from His Excellency the Viceroy of Goa, notifying that, for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the introduction by Sea into that city of the Cholera Morbus, he had directed all Vessels arriving at Goa from Bombay to be placed under Quarantine for eight days, and had established a Lazaretto on shore for the reception of diseased Persons, in the Event of their declining the option of remaining on board or forthwith leaving the port.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Goveruor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23D OCTOBER, 1818.

FOR SALE
A few Boxes of the best
HYSON TEA,
AND SOME BOXES OF
HYSON SKIN,
ENQUIRE OF
Muncherjee Jamsettjee.
Bombay, 28th October, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,
BLANK Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, Price Currents, &c. &c.

	Rupees.
Edinburgh Review in Nos. from 41 to 54 in set, at each Number,	3
Tuckey's Maritime Geography Boards, 4 Volume, ...	20
Bain on the Variation.....	2

Bombay, 21st October, 1818

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 28TH October 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH OCTOBER 1818.

THE following promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Major Eldridge on the 7th instant.

Hon'ble Compayn's Regiment of European Infantry.

Senior Captain W. Sandwith to be Major, Captain Lieutenant A. Forbes to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Captain S. Halifax to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Eldridge deceased.—Date of rank, 8th October 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the standing Committee of survey which by the Regulations is composed of the Barrack Master, the Quarter Master of Artillery and Adjutant of Engineers, be in future composed of the two former officers and the Adjutant of Invalids, the Senior being the president.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever there may not be tents in store to supply Cadets entitled to them on being posted to native corps, they be provided by the Quarter Master General.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that whenever the employment of public horses in the Guide department of an army in the field may be sanctioned, all supplies required for them are to be provided by the Commissariate department.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH OCTOBER 1818.

Lieutenant J. Michie of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE 19TH OCTOBER 1818.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency to Lieutenant Colonel Imlack on private concerns, and to permit him to be absent from his command for one Month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

BENGAL APPOINTMENT.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1818.

Captain EDWARD S. ELLIS, Marine Pay Master and Naval Store-keeper.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize Officers, who may be nominated to act as Agents to the Commissariat at Stations where the duties cannot be carried on by the Native Agents during the temporary absence of the Regular Officers of that Department, to draw a Staff Salary of 150 Sonat Rupees per mensem, during the time they may be so employed.

J. YOUNG,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1818.

The Batta and other allowances for August, and Pay for September 1818, of the Troops at the Presidency, & at the other stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Tuesday the 13th Proximo.

J, YOUNG,
Sec to Govt. Mil Dept

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain S. Hallifax, A. D. A. G. from Seroor.

Captain F. Farquharson, 2d Bat. 11th Regt. from Severndroog.

Brevet Captain Edward Towsey, 2d 3d Regt. from Broach.

Lieut. F. Curtayne, H. M. 17th Dragoon from Ruttanpoor.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Bellassis, 2d 3d to Broach.

Ensign P. Kensington. 2d 11th to Surat.

Lieut Remon Engineer, to Kaira.

Ensign W. Cavave, 1st 3d to Poonah.

Cornet Nixon, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons to Kaira.

Assistant Surgeon J. Orton, to Kaira.

Lieut. Johnson, Horse Artillery to Seroor.

Lieut. Geo. Cox, 1st 2d to Poonah.

Lieut. Amiel, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons to Kaira.

Captain Morin, 2d 1st to Deckan.

Major Bellassis, Artillery ditto.

Captain H. R. Deschamps.

Capt F. P. Thompson, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons to Kaira.

Lieut. and Adjutant A. Adamson, 2d 10th to Kaira.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.—20th October Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera, to Surat.

21st The H. C. Cruizer, Sylph, Lieut. W. S. Collison, to Malwan.

24th Ship Ahmedy, Commander F. Gregory, to Pulo Penang.

25th The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, to the Gulph of Cutch.

Ditto Armed Pattamar Bhawany, Syrang Shack Dawood, to ditto ditto.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Edward, Captain Johnson, for Newcastle.
Ship Lonack, Captain Driscole, for Greenock.
Ship Glorioso, Captain Patterson, for China.
Ship Duncan, Captain Stutely, for Bussorah.

Portuguese.—Ship General Lecor, Capt. Duarte, for Rio de Janeiro

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22, ship John Tobin, A. Kinnan, from Liverpool 26th May.

Ship Hippolyta, W. Hill, from Gibraltar 23d May.

23, ship William Petrie, T. Ross, from the Persian Gulph 18th July, Muscat 23d August, and Madras 13th September.

26, ship True Briton, A. Hannay, from Liverpool, 28th May.

27, H. C. ship Northampton, C. Tarbut, from London, 3d May, and last from Madras.

Turkish ship Fatteh Rohmaun, Hagee Saine, Turkish Admiral, from Juddah, 6th August, and Mocha, 26th ditto.

28, H. C.'s ship Lord Keith, John Freeman, from London, 16th May and Madras 16th September.

Ditto ship Coldstream, J. Coxwell, from England, 17th May and Madeira 1st June.

Portuguese ship Leal Portuguez, L. C. de Miranda, from Lisbon 2d May and Rio de Janeiro 17th July.

American brig Barbara, J. Nash, from Boston 20th May, and Madras 17th September.

Ship Cauder Bux, Syed Abdullah, from Madras 12th September.

Brig Udny, S. Ashmore, from Bencoolen.

Ship Ann, R. Dickie, from Penang, 31st August.

Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, from the Persian Gulph 21st August, Bombay 4th September and Madras 18th ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22, ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for China.

Ship Lord Minto, G. Cheine, for Bencoolen.

Brig John Shore, P. L. Smith, for Madras.

French Ship Julie Marthe, R. Bertrand, for Havre de Grace.

American Ship Frances, S. Swift, for Madras and New York.

23. Ship Wanstead, W. Young, for London and Madras.

Ship Argo S. C. Lyon, for Liverpool.

Brig Ely, J. Rogers, for Madras.

KEDGEREE.—Remains the William Petrie, inward bound.

24, Ship Briton R. Dobson, for London.

25, brig Cudbert Thornhill, for Mauritius.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 8th, Ship Eurydice, Captain C. Young, from Calcutta 10th Sept.—do. Ship David Scott, Captain Wm. Hunter, from London 10th May and Madeira 4th June.—ditto, Brig Experiment, Captain G. Gopffort, from Coringa 2d Oct.—ditto Brig Adventure, Captain J. Robson, from Calcutta 2d Sept. and Ganjam 6th Oct.—9th, Ship Atlas, Captain Joseph Short, from Calcutta 17th Sept.—do. Ship Neptune, Capt. Robert Carns, from Trincomalie 1st October.

DEPARTURES.—October 4th, Ship Eclipse, Captain T. Winter, for London.—do. Brig Helen, Captain G. Mackintosh, for Cuddalore.—5th, Brig Anna Catharina, Capt. Peter Barbet, for Trincomalie.—6th, Ship Cæsar, Capt. J. Taylor, for London.—7th, Ship George the Third, Captain W. Fisher, for London.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 8, Ship Glenelg, Edw. Cooper, from Bombay, 20th July;

Do. Brig Prime, Wm. Louis, from Telusamaway, 4th August;

Do. 18, Brig Vestal, H. Elliott, from Colcutta, 23rd July;

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Manoresey, and Mr. Marker, Armenians;

Do. 20, Ship Mysore, A. Dobie, from ditto, 6th August;

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Dow, Mrs Barnard, Lieutenant Dow, Lieutenant Brown, and Mr. Barnard;

Do. 20, Ann, R Dickie, from Batavia, 25th July, Malacca, 14th August;

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Dickie and Child; Lieut. J. A. Schalch, 14th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Lieut. Sowerby and 240 Sepoys and followers of the 1st Battalion 20th Bengal Native Infantry;

Do 25, Ship Fatta Alwadood, W. Richardson, from Bombay, 1st August.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. H. P. Carper, Mr G. Gaudet;

Do. 26, Brig Johnny, R. Ballard, put back on account of being Leaky;

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 9, Brig Johnny, R. Ballard, for Bombay;

Do. 13, Ship Glenelg, Edw. Cooper, for China;

Do. do. Brig Pattahalmohin, Abdullah Benjamen, for Nicobar;

Do. 14, Brig Covelong, R. G. Trill, for ditto.

Do. 19, H. C. Ship Princess Amelia, E. Balston, Esq. Captain for China;

PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, and James Bannerman, Esq.

Do. 19, H. C. Ship London, W. Campbel, Esq. Captain, for ditto.

PASSENGERS.

Col. Welsh, J. M. Mcleod, Esq. G. Hooper, Esq. Captain J. Reddie, Lieut. Thompson, Cornet Buchanan, F. Hallburton, Esq.

Ship Dorah, Edwards, for the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 24th, October by the Venerable Arcdeacon Barns, Lieut. Thomans Stevenson, of the H. C. Artillery to Miss Anna Charlotte, Johnson, Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Johnson, of the Engineers

BIRTH.—On the 26th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington Linguist to the 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Prince of Wales Islands, Captain David Inverarity, late Commander of the Dorah, and sometime Secretary to the Marine board at Calcutta, aged 55 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 26th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Miller Robins, to Miss M. A. Snider.

At the Cathedral, on Wednesday, the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. Vincent Regelly, to Louisa Sophia, the Daughter of William Fewell, Esq. of Islington.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ultimo, the Lady of John Macwhirter, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Dickson, relict of the late F. R. Dickson, of the firm of Christie and Co. of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 21st ultimo, the Lady of William Scott, Esq Attorney at Law, of a Daughter.

On Friday last, the 25th ultimo, at the house of her Father, Mr. A. Rowland, Mrs. E. Vandenberg, of a Daughter.

On the evening of the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Joseph Watts, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 19th ultimo, Mrs. John McArthur, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Claye Watson, of a Daughter.

At Allipore, on Tuesday, the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Price, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of M. H. Turnbull, Esq. of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of Captain William McQuhae, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

In his 66th year, N. H. Gouldhawke, Esq. a gentleman, whose goodness to the distressed in his neighbourhood and his universal philanthropy, will cause his name and memory to be long revered.

At Bellary, Mrs S. A. Hands, wife of the Revd. John Hands, Missionary.

At Gwalior, on the 23d August, in the 29th year of his age, Lieutenant Robert Vetch, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting 2d Assistant to the Resident with Dowlut Row Scindia, who to an excellent understanding united a peculiar elegance of mind, and the advantages of a pleasing person. His knowledge appeared without attention, his sentiments were elevated and inspired esteem, as they had a softness that conciliated affection;—the loss of this amiable young man, is lamented and regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Sangor on the 8th ultimo, Lt. Joshua Pickersgill, D. A. Q. Mr.—As an Officer his zeal was indefatigable, his abilities shining, his conduct enterprising and deliberate—during the period of his service the annals of Indian fame have borne frequent and highly merited testimony to his value and importance.

As a man his manners in society were engaging—his conduct uniformly correct and independent, and those who were so fortunate as to possess his esteem, found in him a warm and steady Friend, a cheerful and instructive companion—As a Christian he was exemplary and his mind ever dwelt with delight on the important and comfortable truths of the Christian Religion.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Wednesday the 7th instant, the Lady of H. R. Oakes, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday morning the 4th October, at his Gardens at Royapooram, the Lady of C. P. Gordon, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Major E. P. Stevenson, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, the 8th instant, Laura, the infant Daughter of George Lys, Esq. aged one year and seven months.

On the 3d October, at St. Thomas's Mount, in the 50th year of his age, after a short but painful illness, endured with that composure & resignation which characterizes the profession of which he was long an ornament; the Reverend Father Fre Gaspar of the Order of St. Augustin.

He filled the situation of the Vicar of tha place for the last twenty years, with an unblemished reputation and to the universal satisfaction of all those who knew him.

He was pious without being affected, humane and charitable without ostentation—The tenor of his life renders him justly esteemed, and his premature death will be felt as an irreparable loss, and must leave an impression of regret which will not be speedily obliterated from the minds of those who were acquainted with his virtues.

"Omnes enim nos manifestari oporlet
Ante tribunal Christi."

EUROPE DEATH.

Died, on the 12th ultimo, in the guard-room of Kinros-gaol, in extreme wretchedness, Andrew Nicol, well-known in the Court of Session and caricature shops, under the name of the [illegible] *Lawyer*. From a tradesman in easy circumstances and of decent character, he reduced himself, by his most litigious and quarrelsome temper, to the state of a beggar, and finally an outcast from all society. Rather than give up his pretended rights to the famous *middenstead*, he obstinately refused all supply from the poor funds of his native parish; and in order that he might retain what he conceived would be the means of bringing him once more within the walls of the Parliament House, wandered about from place to place, until at last, from his habits of life, and his habits both of body and mind, he became such a nuisance, that, disowned by every relation, and shut out from every house, it was found necessary to convey him to the common prison, which he quitted only for that asylum "where the wicked cease from troubling, & where the weary are at rest."

THE OBSERVER No. VII.

"And they who Mysteries reveal,
"Beneath my roof shall never live."
FRANCIS.

I have received letters from Betty Bobbin Sam Sleeply, and Arundel, but I can neither solve their Queries, nor administer to their complaints, Betty must apply to Miss Scanty, Sam, to Dromio, and Arundel, to the owner of Myrtle Cottage, whilst I proceed to insert, something more instructive in the following letter addressed to myself.

MR. OBSERVER.

I shall not trouble myself in conjecturing who you are, or who you are not, whether you are a young civilian, or as old as the hills, for whoever you are, you have proved that you have the good of our Society at heart, but let me tell you, you will have the fate of all reformers, and though Miss Scanty supposes you are young and agreeable, yet the general impression is that you are some fusty old fellow, in a flanel night cap, but a truce to such nonsense. I send you for insertion in your next, number, a letter on the subject of the Nautical Almanac for 1820, to which, I call the attention of the Scientific part of your readers, and hope some of them will give their opinion, on the subject. If it contains, a true statement of facts, I cannot help thinking that Mr. Pond, is out of his element.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant
SIDUS VOLANS,

FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE.

I HAVE just seen the Nautical Almanac for the year 1820; and am happy to find that the attention of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude has been at length turned towards the numerous errors with which that work has lately abounded. I was in hopes, however, that when a reformation had commenced, it would have been complete; and that the Nautical Almanac would have assumed a character and appearance similar to other works of the same kind which are published at Paris and Berlin; and thereby have prevented the necessity of referring to either of those works for information, which is actually the case in the present ephemeris, as we are referred by Mr. Pond, in his preface, to the *Connaissance des Tems*, for a catalogue of stars which together with many other tables &c. *ought* to accompany our own publication. As the Commissioners however have not thought proper to enlarge the work, I shall confine my observations to such matters as actually appear in it.

My attention was very soon attracted to the singularity of two prefaces: that of Dr. Maskelyne being ordered by the Commissioners to be retained, *out of respect to his memory*. How the retention of the few lines which he has there written can add any respect to his memory I am at a loss to conceive. They are chiefly historical, and have nothing to do with the present volume. Surely the material part of what he has there stated might have been more properly engrafted in any new preface, and would have prevented that confusion and ambiguity which arise from the two prefaces as they now stand.—For Dr. Maskelyne assures us that the Tables, edited by Mr. Vince, "will be used for the calculations of the Nautical Almanac for *succeeding* years:" whilst Mr. Pond, in his preface, hints at the tables of Burckhardt having been used in computing the place of the moon: but whether such practice commenced in the year 1817, 1818, 1819 or 1820, does not appear quite clear, as he is not so explicit on these points as his illustrious predecessor. It is most probable likewise that Mr. Pond, or Mr. Brown, or *Messieurs* the Commissioners, (for we are wholly at a loss to conjecture under whose management the work is now published,) may think it right to make use of Delambre's *new* tables of Jupiter's satellites; as well as of other tables which have been published since those of Mr. Vince.

But it appears that Mr. Pond was directed to retain the *preface* only; he has therefore retained the whole of the *explanation* at the end, on his own responsibility: and any stranger taking up the work would naturally consider it as the production of Mr. Pond. But, how must the reader be amused at the present day with the description (page 151) which he gives of himself in his voyage to Barbadoes in the year 1763, sitting in Mr. Irving's marine chair, with a telescope from *fifteen* to *twenty feet long*, which he assures us is the *proper* telescope for observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites! Surely such incongruities and absurdities ought to be banished from any work which professes to be written for the instruction of mankind.

Mr. Pond, in his preface, makes a feeble attempt to justify the omission of the occultations of the fixed stars; and hints that Dr. Maskelyne was convinced of the little importance of such occultations. But, Dr. Maskelyne has (in the explanation above alluded to) expressly stated that they are inserted in the work in order "to instruct mariners or travellers to look out *frequently* for such observations: which, if they happen to prove occultations and are carefully observed, will afford a *certain* means of determining the longitude of the place of observation." Indeed I believe it will be found that they afford the *best* means of discovering the longitude of any given place: and as such occultations are very numerous (and not *rare*, as Mr. Pond would seem to insinuate) it is to be hoped that the attention of travellers will be drawn towards this branch of the science more than it has hitherto been. In addition to which I would remark that M. Cagnoli has (in the Memoirs of the Italian Society) attempted to show that the true figure of the earth may be ascertained by a connected series of such observations. But, how does it happen (if the Commissioners have given directions that these occultations shall be inserted as formerly) that we find them wholly *omitted* in the present volume? For there is not a single occultation of any fixed star announced throughout the whole of the year: neither are the *conjunctions* of the moon with any of the fixed stars stated, except as to five of the pricipal ones of the first and second magnitude, viz. ♑, ♑, ♌, ♌, & ♏. It is true that the editor announces an occultation of one of the *planets* (Jupiter) in that year: but why is the occultation of another of the planets (Mars) in January omitted, the true conjunction of which will take place *twenty minutes* later than is stated in the Nautical Almanac. I would observe likewise that the commencement of the solar eclipse in September is set down full *one minute* later than it ought to be; and the point when the moon makes the first impression on the sun's disc (48¼° from the vertex) is omitted.

Whatever apology might be made for the careless manner in which the late volumes of the Nautical Almanac have been published; arising (as Mr. Pond informs us) from the confusion incident to the death of the Rev. Mr. Hitchins, and the delay attending the necessary instruction of the Rev. Mr. Brown, his successor; yet at this successor has now passed six years of his astronomical education, it was to be presumed that such gross errors and omissions would not have been suffered to disgrace the future volumes of the Nautical Almanac.

I shall close this long letter, by observing that on casting my eye over the configuration of Jupiter's satellites for the month of January, I find the position of almost all of them to be erroneous. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ASTRONOMICUS.

P. S.—In the preface to the Nautical Almanac it is stated that "*all* the articles were computed by two separate persons, and examined by a third." perhaps it may exercise the ingenuity and abilities of some of your readers, to determine the *probability* that three persons should commit *precisely the same mistake* in any calculation; and that a repetition of similar errors should occur *several* times in a work of 114 pages! ! !.

This letter contains so grave a charge against the Astronomer Royal, that we trust some pains will be taken to ascertain the fact. Not having the Ephemeris yet in my possession, I must differ giving my own opinion.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1818.

We can now safely state that during this last week the Cholera has been rather on the decline.

Thongh the heat of the weather has been intense during the day, yet it has been in some measure relieved by the land winds which may now be stated to have commenced, on Monday the evening set in with drizling rain, and some squalls occured during the night which has in some measure cleared the air. This in general is the last of our uncertain weather, though it sometimes extends to November. In 1799 the weather broke up on the 4th with a hard Gale at S. E. that did much damage to the shipping, both on the coast and in the harbour.

We have had no arrivals during the week, and have given up conjecturing, as to the cause of the protracted absence of the Castle Forbes, the Timandra, is also overdue, for we find, that she was expected at Batavia in all July, but our last letters from that place, do not mention her. The arrival of the Jemima may however be speculated on, as it is said she left about the 7th July, but our greatest reliance is in the Hannah, who we think will make her appearance about the 10th of November.

We regret to state that a European was murdered near the New Pier on Sunday night between the hours of 9 and 11 some circumstances lead us to suppose that the perpetrators were Portuguese. Though this Pier is a very great convenience to the sober part, of the maritime community, yet restraints to a certain extent, would be not only proper, (but when a number of European Ships, of different nations, are in the harbour,) they become absolutely necessary.

Geueral Smith's force marched from Seroor on the 17th instant.

Some of the Bengal journals speak of the death of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, but it is contradicted, in the Government Gazette of the 1st instant.

At the request of an esteemed friend, we have given publicity to the prospectus of a New Journal about to be published at Calcutta.

Letters from the Persian Gulf mention that much blowing weather was experienced there, in the month of August, his majesty's Ship Conway, had lost two anchors.

We have made some extracts from the Pinang Gazettes of the 15th and 29th of August, and sorry we are to report the loss of the Friendship of this port, on the Southern Nicobar on the morning of the 1st of August.

The same paper also reports the arrival of the Dutch, for the purpose of taking possession of Mallaca. We cannot say that this is cause of much regret to us, for from being whilst in possession of the Dutch, the most eligible place in the world, not only for trade but refreshments, it dwindled away, to almost a total insignificance, and suffered the greatest privation, in order that Prince of Wales Island, might rise from its ashes. We well recollect the feeling, when orders came to destroy the fortifications, it was a burst of indignation, that said we shall rise again, our situation will one day restore us to our former splendour; and we shall again be the emporium of the Eastern world, the policy that condemned Mallaca to insignficance, had not however the desired effect, for many of the Buggis, persisted in not going farther, though the duties were doubled, the Port dues increased, and every means resorted to, to induce them to go on to Pinang.

The difficulty of getting into Pinang, will however be always a stumbling block, and when the same goods will be now purchased, at Mallaca cheaper than they possibly can be at Pinang, the inducement for Ships to touch there will be done away, and for mere refreshments Mallaca, offers facilities that the other does not possess.

In a former number of our Gazette, we announced the death of Mr. Seton, late member of council in Calcutta on board the William Pitt, on her passage to England, and it is with most pleasing emotions we hasten to record an act of benevolence so honorable yet at the same time so much in unison, with his general habits of thinking, more for others than for himself. On the Death of Mr. McCormick, Surgeon of the Ship he learnt that he had left a sister wholly unprovided for, he settled immediately on her the sum of 500£. Mr. Seton only survived him a few days departing with a pillow smoothed by the consciousness of having performed, as almost his last act, so benevolent an action.

The Count of Nesselrode, is said to be one of the Russian ministers, appointed to attend the Congress at Aix la Chapelle.

By the kindness of a friend we have had a sight of the protest, made by the Captain and officers of the Friendship on their arrival at Prince of Wales Island, from which and the Captains Letters, we have made some extracts, the accident is attributed to the extreme cloudy weather which had prevailed for some days previous to the accident, and to the strong currents that always prevail, in the vicinity of these Islands.

We regret to state that the crew of the Friendship, manifested, strong symptom of insubordnation from the moment the Ship struck, and that so far from rendering their assistance to the Captain and officers they commenced plundering and breaking open the Chests of the native passengers, after which they proceeded to the interior of the Island, & left the Captain and officers to proceed to Pinang in the Jolly Boat.

Saturday, 1st August 1818.

"1 P. M. Squally with constant rain "made and shortened sail occasion- "ally, 3 *p. m.* In 1st reef fore and "main top sails and down royal "yards, 5 *p. m.* a light breeze and "cloudy weather, 8 *p. m.* Squally "with rain made and shortened sail "occasionally, 9 *p. m.* Squally with "constant rain shortened sail to the "top sails and fore sail, 2 *a. m.* A "moderate breeze and hazy weather, "4 *a. m.* moderate breezes with thick "hazy weather and Squally appea- "rances to the Westward. At twen- "ty minutes past 4 *a. m.* saw brea- "kers close on our larboard bow; "braced up the yards immediately "and endeavoured to haul out on the "starboard tack when we saw brea- "kers on the starboard bow extend- "ing a long way off a point, finding "that we could not weather them on "either tack cut away the best bower- "anchor, but owing to the very hea- "vy sea that was running she struck "before it could bring her up, and "with the first sea took away the "mizen mast and larboard quarter "boat, every sea now making a com- "plete breach over her, but fortuna- "tely during a hard Squall she was "lifted over the tail of the reef by a "heavy sea and drifted into the bight "of the shoal which forms a com- "plete semicircle, where their was "considerable less sea, which allowed "us to get the large cutter out and "land some of the crew, the ship hav- "ing begun to break up, all the up- "per deck being started, the counter "gone to pieces and the ship sepa- "rating a midships. Finding it now "impossible to save any part of the "ship or cargo, she being completely "full of water up to the upper deck "fore and aft, and both masts gone "through her bottom, we thought it "absolutely necessary for the preser- "vation of the lives of the remainder "of the crew to get the long boat "launched over the side which we "did with great difficulty, and put in "all the crew, and passengers, & got "them safe landed about ten *a. m.* "through a very high surf. Found "that the large cutter had been stove "in landing the first part of the crew. "On its clearing up a little in the "morning we found the South point "of the great Nicobar bore from the "ship about South to S. B. E. dis- "tant about four miles."

The officers and myself remaining on board till sunset when we all quitted the Ship finding that it was impossible to save any part of the cargo, & on the morning of the 2d of August I found to my great surprize that all the people had left the place with the exception of a few of the native passengers & where gone to the other part of the Island, with an idea that they might get a ship to go away in, and finding no one left but ourselves and servants we resolved to get the Jolly Boat ready and proceed to Pinang, which we attempted but finding it blow so very hard and a high surf running that we where obliged to return and lay a stern of the wreck till day light, when we perceived the Gunner and Seacunnies had returned and attempting to get the long boat off, which they accomplished during the night and embarked in her the next day, and made the second attempt but was obliged to return again, owing to the high surf and strong wind and finding that none of the Seacunnies would go in the Jolly Boat, we determined in lying astern of the ship again that night & make another attempt ourselves in the morning, when about six o'clock we perceived the Lascars returning to their former place. The surf being very high at this time we considered it dangerous to attempt landing in the smal Boat when I swam on shore thro' the surf & after many promises I succeeded in getting eight Volunteers to go with us to Pinang, and we pulled out be-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

tween the reefs and got clear of the point that night, with 3 Baskets of Potatoes and some rice which got all spoiled owing to the great quantity of water the Boat took in, their being such heavy sea running. Sixteen in number when we arrived here yesterday after eight days passage in a small boat of twenty feet long, and for the last three days have had to pull in a vertical sun from Pulo Pera up to Pinang, a distance of ninety miles.

As the vessel is ready and all the officers and myself go in her by the advice of the Governor, we leave this tomorrow morning with a hope to be able to get every person off the Island and to be back here by the middle of September, when I shall take the first opportunity of getting back to Bombay, the sixteen people in the Boat were Doctor Gordon, Ensign Massey, four Officers, myself, and Servant, & eight Lascars.

After receiving on board the whole of the Crew, they proceeded, on their return and arrived at Pinang on the 30th August all well, nothing has been saved from the wreck but two boats, and the Captain and officers, are about returning to Bombay on the Johnny & Prime Brigs. We mentioned before that some of the crew, had been found plundering the chests of the native passengers, which contained pearls and money, on their arrival at Pinang a search took place, and most of the property was recovered.

From the total silence with respect to the place of their Shipwreck, and the inhabitants, we must suppose that the Island is but thinly peopled, and affords but scanty materials for remark or observation. This island is however about 30 miles in length, and 12 or 15 in breadth in the broadest part, is well wooded and the hills near the centre, are of a moderate height, the reef extends about 2 miles from the South point and is dangerous of approach, nothing is known however concerning it, though from its contiguity to the Islands of Acheen, an almost daily intercourse might be kept up.

In the 58 number of the Edinburgh review is an article on the Embassy to China, and a large digression, respecting the trade, and if we could divest ourselves, of the Idea, that this declamation against the Company, is not a pure emanation of feeling, we might pronounce it well written, a more violent Phillipic against their servants in China, never issued from any press, and as a proof we subjoin the following extract as a sample of their stile, and apparent liberality, when that virtue is most wanting.

"The conduct of the Supercargoes, in regard to cases of affrays with loss of life, and other instances of manslaughter which have occurred, appears to us to deserve severe reprehension.—Their struggle has uniformly been, to protect the offenders from trial, and exempt them from any punishment, because the laws of China are more severe, in certain cases of culpable homicide, than they think reasonable. The Chinese have insisted, in cases of manslaughter, that the homicide should be surrendered for trial: nor is it so unreasonable, as has been represented, to insist, in a case of affray, that the real homicide, who must be known to his less guilty accomplices in the affray, should be given up or made known by them. The line between manslaughter and murder, is one not always very easy to distinguish; & if it be a remnant of barbarism to make no distinction between the two crimes, it is as little natural to jump at once across all the gradations of guilt, from the severest punishment to a very light one. If the Chinese are too severe, we are probably too lenient. At all events, we have no right to go within their jurisdiction, and insist that the offences which our countrymen there commit, shall be judged of and punished according to our standard of guilt,—or that our point of honour, in screening brother offenders, should be countenanced and favoured. Nor is it creditable to us, that this end should be sought and attained, by corrupting their Courts of Justice, and bribing their Judges to get up a mock-trial, farcical, if it were not vitious and contaminated with perjury. Our supercargoes exhibit us there in the disgraceful light of suborners of perjury, and corrupters of Judges, for the purpose of screening offenders undeniably guilty of culpable homicide. Their conduct, however, in this particular, is but a part of that general system of bullying which forms the most characteristic and most reprehensible feature in their ordinary course of proceeding. The Chinese, no doubt, are easily intimidated; and particular points may often be gained by a threatening and violent demeanor; but in the long run, it cannot fail to alienate them from our cause, and to increase and confirm that dislike and distrust, from which our interests are ultimately in such hazard of suffering.---Our Select Committee play a game at *brag* with the Chinese: But, it is admitted, even among gamesters, that they who brag always, must infallibly be ruined in the end.

The Supercargoes so far from deserving reprehension on this head are entitled to the highest degree of praise. If the Chinese, possessed an open court of justice, where counsel as in our own country, could be procured for the prisoners the case would be different, but in no one case which those gentlemen call so reprehensible, has the criminal been identified. In the first instance, the innocent Gunner, was given up, not to satisfy justice, but a sanguinary Law that demanded, blood for blood, and which only can mean the blood of the actual murderer. The Chinese do not observe at all the Lex talionis, for many of our people are murdered by the Chinese, without a possibility of getting hold of the offender. There is nothing unreasonable in requiring, that an offender, shall be given up, but it can only be complied with, when we are assured that justice will be done, in England a foreigner not only gets justice done him; but is protected and defended by the laws.

In most affrays at Canton, the Chinese are the agressors a sailor is invited into some Shop in Hog Lane, and pilfered of every thing belonging to him.

How the Supercargoes can be said to have bribed the judges or to exhibit themselves as suborners of perjury, these gentlemen best know, but we know that this attack on them is as base as ungenerous. Do we not all know, that this sanguinary Law of the Chinese, would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. Do we not all know, that the Chinese Merchants, in the case of the seaman of the Neptune, Charles Sheen, advised the Supercargoes to purchase a slave or two at Macoa, to satisfy this infernal law of theirs. Do we not all know that the Chinese were permitted to go on board of our Ships, with Bags of Dollars as bribes, to induce the seamen to point out the actual murderer, and that 10,000 Dollars were offered to any one who would do so, but no the bribe was rejected with disdain by the meanest seaman of our fleet; to the great astonishment of the Mandarins. The conduct of the Supercargoes was in this instance as far from bullying, as firmness is from indecision, so far from degrading us in the eyes of the Chinese it must have raised, us still higher in there opinion, and that a set of Merchants, should have resisted the authority of the Celestial Empire is wonderfull indeed. Notwithstanding what these Gentlemen say of the Select committee, in the concluding sentence which can no were be matched for illiberality, we can safely state that individually or collectively, the preservation of the national honor and the conduct of the trade to China cannot be confided to better hands. As to the free trade to China, there are few now so ignorant as not to know that all overgrown monopolys are injurious, but that in the infancy of all new undertakings, cooperation, is necessary, and imperative witness the many projects created every day by such means.

Now that we are on the subject of Supercargoes we have long thought, that a more appropriate title might be found out for them. Typan is a title which they share with every petty trader who goes to China with a few bales of Cotton or a Box of Carneilans, their situation is likely to be permanent, at any rate uutil the expiration of the charter, and the sooner the chief has the title of Consul general, or some more apropriate one, confered on him; the better.

FROM THE LAST COURIER.

When the Grand Jury had assembled in their box on the opening of the Court on Saturday, the Recorder addressed them at considerable length. Of the two cases of murder by Europeans, to which he had alluded at the commencement of the Sessions, he said, that in one, the offence having been committed at Seroor, a place at this moment not dependant on the Presidency of Bombay, nor belonging to a native prince, did not come within the jurisdiction of the court, and could only be tried at Calcutta. The other, having occurred within the dominions of our ally the Guicawar, this court had jurisdiction to try the offence. His Lordship then detailed, with great perspicuity, the facts as they appeared from the depositions taken before the Magistrates, and the several circumstances into which the Grand Jury would have most seriously to enquire. The Grand Jury were occupied the greater part of Saturday and Monday in the investigation of this case. No Bill having been found for either murder or manslaughter, the two prisoners were discharged by proclamation; Rajaram Trimbucksett, & a native against whom no bill had been found, were also discharged in like manner.

The Grand Jury having stated they had no business before them, the Court directed various individuals who had given information before the senior magistrate against Bapoo Sherriff Ali, the interpreter in Mr. Erskine's office, and who had been bound over to prosecute Bapoo for extortion, to be called on their recognizances; none of them appearing, the court declared their recognizances to be forfeited. The Recorder then again addressed the Grand Jury; he said that in his first charge to them, he had alluded to the business in which the parties whom they had just heard called upon were concerned. He had then given public warning, that where a number of individuals came forward with a charge against a public officer, the matter would not be allowed to rest; but that he should direct an enquiry to be instituted, whether a bill ought to be preferred against the public officer, or against his accusers for a conspiracy. His Lordship then proceeded to relate, that some time ago, a dispute had occurred between some Parsees & some Hindoos of the Bhandaree tribe, which had ended in a charge made by the Parsees against some of the Bhandarees, amounting to one of highway robbery, & for which the parties had been respectively bound over to appear &c., but no legal step had been subsequently taken to prosecute the parties charged with the offence. In the course of the examination before the magistrate, the Parsees alleged that the interpreter Bapoo Sherriff Ali, had not interpreted faithfully; & shortly afterwards various distinct charges were made against this man, who had hitherto borne a high character, by the different persons whose recognizances had been just forfeited, for extorting and receiving money from them for corrupt purposes. The proceedings of the Petty Sessions, in the case of the Parsees and Bhandarees, and the depositions taken against Bapoo, the Recorder said he had directed to be laid before the Grand Jury, and it would be for them to enquire thoroughly into this matter for if it should appear that any body of men had dared to combine, and, by fabricating a charge against a public officer, endeavoured to deter him from the excercise of his public duty in order to defeat the ends of justice, it was certainly a very high offence; neither could it be suffered, that a charge so serious as that of Highway robbery, after being deliberately made before the proper authority, should be allowed to be compromised: Bapoo might also have been able to have induced his accusers not to appear against him, and if this should appear to be the case, the jury would notice it, as he would certainly be unfit to be continued in the situation he held. The Grand Jury would take all these circumstances into their consideration, and present the result of their enquiries to the court, in order that the proper legal steps might be instituted against the offending parties, whoever they might be.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court adjourned. On Thursday, after an investigation which lasted the whole day, the Grand Jury came into court, and stated, in substance, that they discovered no proof of a conspiracy against Bapoo, that the prosecution against him was relinquished in consequence of the inability of the parties to carry it on at their own expence, and a previous impression that it would be done by the Company's officers; combined with the particular request of Bapoo himself that all proceedings against him might be stopped.

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

The informations filed against two of H. M. officers of the 17th Dragoons having been pleaded to, a special jury was moved for, and ordered. The court adjourned till Friday the 30th instant, when the trials will, we understand, come on.

Calcutta.

October 1.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]—Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1818.—[Sell.				
Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
6	12	Six per Cent. Loan		
		Obligation *Disc.*	7	4

We understand that Bajee Rao marched from Mundipore on the 22d of August for Hindoostan, accompanied by Lieut. Low, deputed by Sir John Malcolm to conduct him to his destination; the Escort consisting of a battalion of the 19th Native Infantry and fourteen Risalahs of Skinner's Horse, under the command of Major Innes of the former corps,

Few of Bajee Rao's own troops accompanied him to the north of the Nerbudda, and the greater part of those who did proceed so far, have since received their discharge. On his arrival at Mundipore he was attended by about 200 Foot and 4 or 500 Horse in his own pay, and these were diminished to the number requisite for guards and purposes of state.

Bajee Row will proceed via Ajmeer to Muttra, whence he will repair to the place fixed upon for his future residence in the Company's provinces. He is accompanied by his family and domestics, but by no Chief of the late Poonah State. According to the last advices from the Deccan, the teritorries recently under the control of the Peishwa were in perfect tranquillity, which had been greatly promoted and secured by the apprehension of several leaders of Banditti who had disturbed the country even before the war.

The British administration appears to give complete satisfaction to the mass of the inhabitants, who feel that while their ancient and respected institutions remain untouched, their civil rights will be secured under the mild and equitable, but vigorous sway, of the British Government.

The successes obtained by Lieutenant Ker and Captain Newton over different parties of the adherents of Appah Sahib seem to have given a decisive check to their proceedings. The extent of the insurrection and the military means of the leaders have been strangely exaggerated. The measures already adopted afford every ground of hope that the insurgents will be confined to the hills and jungles during the remainder of the rainy season.

The valley of the Nerbudda and the ceded districts to the north of that river, continue in a state of tranquillity.

We have just received information of another successful attack upon the

adherents of Appah Sahib. Captain Gordon, in command of a detachment fell in with an armed body of the enemy amounting to four hundred men near the village of Larkeegaon on the 29th of August. This force had taken up a strong position on a deep and narrow Nullah, covered with ravines. Our Sepoys, disencumbering themselves of their knapsacks, gallantly forced the passage of the Nullah, though assailed by matchlocks and rockets, and in ten minutes put the enemy to flight. While the Infantry were engaged, the Cavalry having crossed the Nullah at a ford at a little distance, got in the rear of the fugitives and killed a considerable number.

The insurgents lost about 100 men killed and thirty prisoners were taken. They were composed of Gosains, Rajpoots, Brahmins, and Musulmans.

We had only one horse killed and four wounded.

The rumour about the death of Appah Sahib is without foundation.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Raffles and Lady Raffles have arrived at the Presidency on the Udny from Bencoolen. Sir Thomas landed on Tuesday afternoon under the salute due to his rank.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,
OR,
Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

"A froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation, and they that reverence too much old times are but a scorn to the new." *Bacon.*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1818.

The state of the Press has been a subject of surprise, of disappointment, and of regret, to all strangers on their first arrival in India; and tho' the impression of its imperfections gradually loses its force after a long residence in the country, yet some of its ablest apologists and most zealous supporters acknowledge its reform to be a desideratum.

Within the city of Calcutta alone there are no less than nine public Gazettes, each of them professing to have the earliest intelligence of great events, and each of them promising their portion of original disquisition. With the exception of two or three at most, these Journals are found however to have no sentiment, either of the public or of their own, on the leading features of the times, no earlier intelligence of great events than that which they have copied from their "brother editor" of the preceding day, and no [redacted] of original disquisition than has been [redacted] echoed from the Prints of Europe to those of India, and then, in sevenfold repetition, from one to the other, till the weekly round has been completed.

Yet amid this absence of novelty, Supplement follows after Supplement, in such a multiplied succession as to induce a stranger to suppose that the influx of new information was more rapid than the Press could keep pace with. Custom has established and bad taste retains the practice of filling up a certain number of closely printed columns, the subjects of which, in the dearth of general news, are indiscriminately drawn from old files of English Papers already more than exhausted, and dilated on to an extreme of tedious prolixity. A mass of heterogeneous matter, often illegible from the smallness of the type and wretched execution of the printing, is thus daily poured forth from Presses, prefacing their labours by lamenting the barrenness of Indian affairs and the want of local incidents to interest their readers, and expressing the impatience with which they are looking forward to long-expected arrivals in order to furnish them with something to say on European politics, at the same time that whole pages of stale and uninteresting documents are raked up to complete the number of sheets required. This waste of labour and materials in preparing that for publication which is seldom read, is however so far from being esteemed as arising from a desire to promote the public gratification, that it is not unfrequently complained of by those whose hands these sheets may be literally said to fill, but who have seldom sufficient leisure and never the inclination to wade through their voluminous contents.

It is proposed therefore to establish a Journal, which shall found its claim to public patronage on an exemption from these defects. The proprietors of the Calcutta Gazette and of the Morning Post have determined to sink these Papers, and to substitute in their stead an entirely **NEW JOURNAL**, to be published on the same days on which these Prints have hitherto appeared, and to issue from the same Press.

To their present Subscribers they pledge themselves to furnish a Paper in every respect more worthy of their patronage than those which it is intended to replace; and to such persons as may honor them with additional support they equally pledge themselves to fulfil the following engagements:

First. That this Journal shall be published on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday, and continue to be issued from the Press on those days weekly.

Secondly. That it shall be printed on a large Quarto size, on good paper, and in a legible type, of which the present Prospectus itself is offered as a specimen, and that each number shall consist of eight full pages.

Thirdly. That a portion of this Paper shall contain a Summary of the Political and other News of the day, with Extracts of the most interesting articles from the European Prints. That a second shall record the General Orders of Government, Provincial Intelligence, Law Reports, and Domestic Occurrences, including the Arrivals at and Departures from the Presidency, with the Marriages, Births, and Deaths of persons in India generally. That a third shall enter into Nautical and Commercial Details, including the Arrivals and Departures of Ships at all the Indian ports, and of such of those as may be connected with India in the harbours of Europe, Hydrographical and other Notices of a Maritime nature, and such Mercantile Information as may be attainable from accurate sources, with Prices Curreut of Indian Commodities as frequently as advices may be received of fluctuation in the markets of India and of Europe, the course of Exchange, value of Government Securities, and price of Bullion, to be followed by such Advertisements of Sales, Freights, &c, as may be transmitted for insertion. The remaining portion of the Paper will be devoted to Original Communications, Literary and Scientific Notices, the progress of the Belles Lettres and the Arts, Extracts of the most interesting portions of New and Popular Works, Original and Selected Poetry, occasional Reviews of Books, and early Notices of the latest and most approved Publications.

Fourthly. That as eight pages will be thus invariably given on each day of publication, no Supplements, will be added, except when the arrival of important News during the intermediate days may render it incumbent on the proprietors of this Paper to communicate such intelligence to their readers in an Extra Gazette.

Fifthly. That such attention shall be paid to the classification of the subjects treated of, as to enable the reader at a glance to find the peculiar species of information sought for.

Sixthly. That the price to Subscribers shall be at the usual rate of a rupee for each Paper, but to Quarterly Subscribers it will be supplied at the reduced rate of six rupees per month, for which sum they will command the whole news of the week, divided by convenient intervals; and as none of the intelligence contained in the paper of one day will be copied into that of the other, but the information given under various heads will be continued in a successive series of new matter, the repetition which is constantly found in any two separate Papers, and it is confidently hoped that this Journal will thus be found to form a cheaper, as well as a more compendious body of political, commercial, and literary information, than any that at present issues from the Indian Press.

It is a duty which the proprietors owe to the public to make known the foundation on which these professions are made, and to exhibit to their view the means by which they are to be fulfilled.

The first of these is their having placed the management of their Journal in the hands of a gentleman who possesses a general knowledge of the duties of an Editor, and a particular acquaintance with some of the branches of information proposed to be treated of in their columns, besides considerable experience of most of the subjects which compose the essence of our Public Prints.

The second is the arrangements which will be made for securing a supply of the earliest and best ephemeral productions of the British Press in a regular series direct from England, and of the French and Italian Journals, viâ Constantinople, Baghdad, and the Persian Gulf, in one season of the year, and by Alexandria and Suez through the Red Sea in the other, with the latest intelligence from these quarters of the world.

A third is the establishment of correspondents at different stations in the interior of India, and at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, as well as the ports of Ceylon and the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, extending also to the Eastern Islands and to China; by which, as soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed for their communications to become regular, a mass of materials will be collected, which cannot fail to furnish an abundant variety of interesting information.

A fourth is an assurance of support from some of the members of the principal houses of agency, and from merchants actually directing the commerce of the port, as the most unerring sources of all mercantile and nautical intelligence, so important to be well arranged, and extensively as well as accurately detailed, in a community of so much commercial wealth and speculation as that of this city.

These are within the power of the proprietors to command; but in addition to such sources of useful intelligence, the politician, the merchant, the man of science, the scholar, the artist, the poet, the critic, and the philosopher, are all invited, in the cordial spirit of that sympathising bond which unites the friends of knowledge in every quarter of the globe, to lend the aid of their communications in furtherance of this design, so that delight may be mingled with information, and pleasure and profit go hand in hand.

In the rapid extension of British Power over the fairest portion of the Eastern world, in the daily increase of commercial enterprise and wealth, and in the opening of so wide a field to the researches of literature and science, as we have all witnessed under the present vigorous yet benign government of India, there have ample subjects to excite our interest and to tempt our speculation. But if we add to these the report of domestic occurrences, the detail of military operations, the bold display of successful heroism, and the proud distinction of individual merit, we shall have additional cause to lament the want of a Record worthy of events at once so gratifying to private feeling and honorable to public character. Either from a deficiency of the means to support and ability to direct, or from some imperfection in the plan of the periodical publications of India, no one attempting to combine the review of Literature, Arts, and Science, with the march of Politics, War, and Commerce, has so completely succeeded as to have deserved or retained a continued patronage; and as it is a subject of just reproach to the capital of so proud an Empire to be deficient in one of the best criterions of public taste and feeling, so it is the common interest of the community to remove it.

Let those who feel the force of such a truth, and who as members of that community are in some degree involved in its application, stretch forth their hands to assist in the accomplishment of this task. With their aid, the zeal of the editor and the warm co-operation of the proprietors of this Paper will be all that is necessary to complete its means of attaining the superiority to which it aspires. If these are conjointly exerted, the **CALCUTTA JOURNAL** will go forth under auspices the most favourable; and this appeal to Indian talent to aid it by its contributions, and to Indian liberality to support it by its patronage, will not then have been made in vain.

To facilitate as much as possible the safe, speedy, and punctual delivery of this Paper on the days of its publication, it is requested that such gentlemen as may be disposed to honour it with their patronage and support will transmit their names and places of residence to the Proprietors of the Union-Press, at their Printing Office in Garstin's Buildings near the Bankshall and the Exchange, and gentlemen of the out-stations who may be pleased to make their communications through their Agents in Calcutta, will find their wishes strictly attended to in the transmission and delivery of the Paper to their address.

It is intended to prepare a Monthly Compendium, of the present form and size, to be called THE SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN JOURNALS, to contain only Indian News, whether of Politics, War, Commerce, or Literature, omitting altogether the information coming to us from Europe, as well as Advertisements and matters of a merely local interest, and thus adapting it for transmission to any part of the world. It is conceived that this would be an eligible Paper to be forwarded to England, America, and the Mediterranean; and such persons as may be disposed to secure copies of it for that purpose, are requested to signify their wishes to that effect before the first Number goes to press.

CEYLON.

The Pretender and Kapitopola are said to have been carried prisoners into Matele, to which province and Dombera the Rebellion appears to be confined, where it is rapidly drawing towards a crisis.

On the 24th Inst. the *Britannia* and the *Success* Transports from Calcutta anchored in Colombo roads, the former in the evening and the latter in the course of the night; they both left the Pilot on the 24th ult. the *Britannia* put in to Madras roads on the 9th Inst. and sailed again the same day. The *Success* arrived at Trincomalie, the 15th Inst. and left it on the 7th instant. Brigadier Shuldham, who commands the whole auxiliary force from Bengal, came on board the *Success* with Capt. Walker Deputy Paymaster——Seppings Major of Brigade, Capt. Mather 59th Regt. Ensign Lloyd 20th N. I. Asst. Surgeon Montgomery and a Detachment of the 2d Battalion 20th N. I.

Prince of Wales's Island Gazette.

AUGUST 29.

We are at length enabled to announce to our Readers the arrival at Malacca of the long expected Dutch. They reached that Port last Wednesday se'ennight the 19th instant, in the *Tromp*, 64, the *Wilhelmina* Frigate, and a small Schooner. The Commissioners are Rear Admiral WELTERBACK and M. TIMMERMAN TYSSEN, and they are accompanied by nine Military and a few Naval Officers. There are also some Civil Servants and several Ladies. The Ships came into the anchoring ground on the 20th, and next morning the Commissioners landed in state in the Admiral's Barge, with streamers flying, &c. The party were received on landing by KENETH MURCHISON Esq. the Acting Resident, who entertained them at the Government House with an elegant *dejeune a la fourchette*, and with a grand dinner on the following day, at which, amongst other luxuries, the extreme coolness of the wines attracted much admiration and applause. We understand that Mr. MURCHISON had also issued cards of invitation for a splendid fete on the 24th, in celebration of the Birth Day of His Netherlands Majesty.

The Dutch Flag had not been hoisted at the period of the last Advices from Malacca.

For the present, temporary quarters have been erected for the Dutch Troops (consisting of 150 Europeans and 60 Javanese) on a plain about a mile to the Northward of the Fort.

We are concerned to add that one of the Commissioners, M. TIMMERMAN TYSSEN, is seriously indisposed.

The Bombay Ship *Glenelg* had passed through the roads on her way to China.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 28th October 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MAY 21.

Lord KENYON presented several Petitions from Bolton-le-Moors, and the neighbourhood thereof, in favour of the Cotton Manufactures' Regulation Bill. Ordered to be referred to the Committee.

On the motion of the Earl of HARDWICKE, the Orders of the Day for the Committee on the Parish Vestries Bill, and the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, were discharged, and fixed for Monday next.

The Marquis of STAFFORD presented a Petition from the Borough of Stafford, against the granting of rewards on the conviction of offenders.

Earl GROSVENOR presented a Petition from the Parish of Lambeth, against the Parish Vestries Bill.

SPANISH TREATY BILL.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of this Bill.

Lord HOLLAND rejoiced most sincerely that the right of search was stipulated by the treaty, as it was only by its exercise that the Slave Trade could be effectually stopped: at the same time he must say, that he thought the agreement of the Court of Spain to abolish the Slave Trade in the year 1820, a very inadequate return for the pecuniary sacrifice made by the treaty on the part of this country; for the promise of an abolition two years hence was a very different thing from the actual consent of the Court of Spain so abandon the traffic in Slaves altogether. He was indeed surprised to find that it should be necessary to make so large a grant as 400,000*l.* in order to obtain this promise of an abolition from an ally for whom this country had already sacrificed so much. He should not oppose the second reading, but he thought it his duty not to permit a Bill containing so extraordinary a provision to pass sub silentio.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Their Lordships are summoned for to-morrow on the second reading of the Bill relative to the custody of his Majesty's person. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Petition was presented from the Inhabitants, of Exeter, against the Duty on Coals and Culm carried Coastwise.

Sir GEORGE HILL presented a Petition from the Citizens of Londonderry, praying for a total Repeal of the Window Tax.

Sir CHARLES BURRELL, presented a Petition from the Parish of Southwick, in Sussex, against the Poor Settlement Bill.

Mr. HART DAVIS presented a Petition from the Merchants and Traders, of Bristol, complaining of the hardship to which, under a local act, they were subjected, from the manner in which the Custom Duties were levied on goods entering the Port of Bristol.

Mr. PROTHEROE spoke in supported of the Petition.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, frequent applications on this subject had been made to Government; but though an anxious desire was entertained by his Majesty's Ministers to give every accommodation to the Merchants and Traders of Bristol, they could not, with any security to the Revenue, comply with their wishes. The Local Act was rendered necessary by the peculiar situation of Bristol.

Mr. PROTHEROE and Mr. HART DAVIS did not see why the Merchants of Bristol should be exposed to greater hardships than those of any other port in the Kingdom.

Mr. CALCRAFT, in compliance with the instructions of the Salt Committee, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to lower the Duty on Rock Salt used for Agricultural purposes.

Mr. COOPER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the various Acts for Regulating County Infirmaries in Ireland.

Mr. WARRE moved the Order of the Day for the commitment of the Labourers' Wages Bill. The Bill went through a Committee. Report to be received to-morrow.

Sir CHARLES MONCK moved the commitment of the Highway Penalty Bill.

Mr. CURWEN recommended the postponement of the measure to a future Session.

The Bill went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

CITY OF LONDON.

Sir WM. CURTIS said, he rose for the purpose of moving that the Petition of the City of London presented to the House on the 5th of this month, praying that the House would rescind an Order issued on the 24th of February last, calling on the Corporation of the City of London to lay their Accounts before the House, be referred to a Select Committee. The Honourable Baronet gave a review of the transactions which led to this Order. From the crowded state of the Gaol of Newgate, in which, as is well known, the prisoners of the County of Middlesex, as well as prisoners from various parts of the kingdom were confined, the City of London agreed to build another gaol out of the fund, called the Orphan's Fund; and An Act was passed authorising them to apply a certain sum out of the fund in question towards the building of that gaol. During the building of this new prison, it was visited by a Committee of that House, and at the recommendation of that Committee the City of London made several purchases of houses and land, & made additions to the prison. From this additional expence, the sum first granted was insufficient, and the City of London were under the necessity of coming forward for an additional grant of 34,000l. Then the Honourable Member for Surrey (Mr. H. Sumner) thought proper to allege that the City of London were only entitled to apply for money out of the Orphan Fund, on their showing how their own particular funds had been applied; and he moved for the production of those accounts, which the City of London contended they ought not to be called on to produce. The City of London prayed to be heard by Counsel against the Order in question. The Honourable Baronet concluded with a motion to the effect already described.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW considered this as the last resource of the City of London. Since the 24th of February, when the Order was issued, they had fallen upon every shift to elude compliance with it. They now prayed to be heard by Counsel against the Order, when the Session was about to expire. The City of London, which had four Members in the House, besides the Honourable Alderman who represented St. Alban's, who were all ready to advocate its interests in that House, claimed to be heard by Counsel against the Order. Why did not the worthy Alderman (Sir W. Curtis) show why the Order should not be complied with himself? All knew he was possessed of considerable information, and that he had great talents (laugh.) The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded with moving the previous question.

Sir J. SHAW vindicated the City of London, and contended that the Order ought to be rescinded.

Mr. WROTTESLEY could see no objection to referring the matter to a Committee.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY supported the motion.

The SPEAKER stated, that it was an unusual proceeding for the House to agree to hear Counsel against its own Order.

Mr. HOLME SUMNER believed, that this was, in truth the only instance in which parties had come to this House desiring to be heard by Counsel against an Order issued by the House for the purpose of obtaining information. The Hon. Baronet had said, that he did not mean to dispute the rights of the House to call for information, when just grounds were shown for it.—Surely when the City of London came forward demanding, in order to build its own prisons, a grant out of a tax levied on the inhabitants of the neighbouring Counties, it was incumbent on them to show in what manner they had disposed of their own funds. The City of London had embezzled the sum of 53,000*l.* a sum which it had applied for purposes different from those for which it was given—would the City of London sit down under this? The present motion was of a piece with the rest of the conduct of the City. All of them knew that as soon as Counsel should be called in, the House would go to dinner, and the House would be counted out. This was merely a trick to spin out the rest of the session.

Mr. BENNET said he was one of those who had voted for the production of the City Accounts; but he had been betrayed into a vote on grounds which he had since found were not tenable.—Neither of the two Members for the City had stated what he considered the strongest argument against the production of the Accounts. The Funds to which those Accounts related, were the private property of the City of London, and with respect to them, they were accountable not to that House but to the Court of Chancery. There was not a Member of the City of London but could go to the Court of Chancery for the purpose of stopping any improper expenditure of these funds. In making this Order he considered the House to have got into a scrape; and it could only get out of it by complying with the motion of the Honourable Baronet. If they went into a Committee up stairs, they would then see what the nature of the property was.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said, when the Hon. Member for Surrey (Mr. Sumner) charged the City of London with embezzling and misapplying 53,000*l.*, supposed him to allude to the Bridge house Estate. But he would maintain that there was not one penny of the funds of that Estate employed by the City of London for its own purposes. The City had lent the money, indeed, to the Commissioners of Sewers for the County to which the Hon. Member belonged, with his approbation; and when that money should be wanted it would be repaid. The Hon. Alderman vindicated the conduct of the City of London, which, in coming forward for an additional grant of 34,000*l.* acted only agreeably to the wishes of a Committee of the House, of which the Hon. Member for Surrey was a Member. The gaol did great credit to the City of London.

Mr. HOLME SUMNER explained.

Mr. WYNN said, that the only question was whether a case had been made out to justify the House in calling for the Accounts of the Corporation, for, that the House was entitled in certain cases to do so, was not in his opinion to be questioned. He instanced the case of Charitable Corporations. But the right of the House was confined to the necessity, and as the Bill to grant the City a sum of public money had been abandoned, he saw no reason why the House should persist in its order.

The SPEAKER restated to the House, that the Petitioners prayed to be heard by Counsel. The motion was for referring the Petition to a Committee. It would be, he apprehended, contrary to usage to allow Counsel to be heard before a Committee as Counsel, against an Order of the whole House. Legal men might however, be examined as evidence, as to the consequence of the Order of the House. He wished also to remind the House, that the Bill which had been mentioned, had not been withdrawn.

After some farther conversation between Mr. N. CALVERT, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. CALCRAFT, Sir W. CURTIS, Mr. LAMB, Mr. BRAND, and Sir J. GRAHAM it was agreed that the motion should be withdrawn—that the New Prison Bill should be ordered to be read a second time this day six months and that the Order of the House of the 24th of February should be then rescinded; all which was ordered.

Mr. H. SUMNER then said, that he had done his duty to his constituents, and satisfied, conscieace. It remained to be seen whether the Corporation of London could sit down under a charge of having, in their character of Trustees of the Bridge Estate, misapplied 55,000*l.* of the trust money.

Alderman WOOD said, they had as good Trustees, lent the money on good security and at good interest.

Sir F. BURDETT presented 173 Petitions for Reform in the House of Commons, from individuals in Westminster, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Newington, and several other places.

Sir F. BURDETT then gave notice on this subject for Tuesday next.

Lord LASCELLES stated shortly, the hardships suffered in consequence of taxes imposed on shop-windows. In many cases, too, children were charged as if they had been servants in the house. These grievances deserved inquiry; and the only mode of inquiring was, before a Committee. He therefore moved, that a select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the subject, although he was afraid that no relief could be given this Sesssion.

A Select Committee was accordingly appointed.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of nona fide holders of negociable securities, without notice they were usurious transactions.

After some observation by Serjeant ONSLOW, Mr. KIRKMAN FINLAY, and a Member whose name we could not learn, leave was given. The Bill was afterward brought in & read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. COOPER brought in a Bill to amend the law respecting Infirmaries in Ireland, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Lord LASCELLES wished to know whether the duty on Rape Seed was to be reduced?

Mr. ROBINSON said, that it might be advisable to reduce that duty, but it would not be just that it should be reduced before the persons who had embarked their capital in the cultivation of it had fair warning, that is before the 5th July, 1820.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIBEL.

Mr. BENNET said, he had to call the attention of the House to an Act which had arisen out of that celebrated circular letter of Lord Sidmouths, which would not speedily be forgotten by the country. On the legality of that letter which had divided so many great authorities, it would be presumptuous for him to offer an opinion. But there was one part on which there was little difference, at least in the country, viz. that part in which he deprived the Magistrates of that discretion which by law they were directed to exercise. That letter in the whole had been very harmless, for it had produced little effect. In the Sessions of one great county it had, he was informed, been treated with contempt; the Chairman having said, let us not be troubled with such trash as this, In other places, it had been received in nearly the same manner. Many steps therefore had not been taken in consequence, but there had not been wanting active intriguing men, who did not care what the law was but wished to have it such as the Government would have it to be. Such persons in ordinary times would have sunk into insignificance, but like some other creeping animals were drawn out by a shower. He should bring before the attention of the House transactions which would speak for themselves, and which would display a practice inconsistent with the rights and liberties of Englishmen. The first case was that of J. B. Mellor and S. Pilling. These two persons were accused on oath of selling libels, and they were arrested. A more illegal proceeding than that which afterwards had taken place he could not imagine. Their house were searched by a constable to find libellous papers. If the House could forget the solemn decisions of the Courts of Law, it could not forget its own resolution, that the searching of houses for libellous papers was illegal. From the houses so searched was taken away a great quantity of books which were not alleged to be libellous—such as Rollin's History, and the History of America. They were brought before the Police Officers, and bail was demanded from them, which they could not give, and they were accordingly committed, to prison. They were committed not to be Country goal, but to the House of Correction. They were ironed—they were sent to associate with felons and to hard labour, that was to such labour as convicted felons were sentenced to,—whether it was picking oakum or sawing stone, the disgrace was the same.—The Libels which these persons were accused of selling were the Political Litanies, respecting which, lest he might, be mistaken, he wished to say, that he held them in abhorrence, whether published by rich or poor—by broken booksellers or Ministers of State. But if these men had been the tenants of publishers instead of being the venders, original publishers, tried and convicted in the Court and had been there, they would have been oprbaof King's Bench, they would have been sent by that Court, provided bly sent to the prison of the with good apartments, and with the opportunity of associating with persons who, whatever their misfortunes might be, were not infamous. Yet the persons, who, even if they had been found guilty, would have been much less criminal, were obliged to associate with criminals. They slept in a room to themselves, but all day they were obliged to associate with felons in a common yard, and they had felons' fare. It was illegal, in the first place, to have committed these persons to the House of Correction. Those places were originally built for the reception of thieves and vagabonds, and other persons convicted. It had grown into a practice, particularly in the metropolis, to commit persons for trial for felony to these places; but if that were allowable, was it to be endured that persons, whom

it was only necessary to have forthcoming to stand their trial, should be committed to such a place? From the House of Correction, they were sent in a cart, handcuffed, to the place of trial; the felons sent first, the persons to be tried for misdemeanours following. He knew that it would be said, that the handcuffs were with light chains. But that they were handcuffed could not be denied, nor that they were taken 18 miles in a cart for trial. While in prison, they were confined among some old offenders, although in the misdemeanor ward, and on their arrival at the place fixed for their trial, they were huddled together with felons. But, instead of their being brought to trial, they were informed, that the indictmen was removed by certiorari to the Court of King's Bench, and they were told they should be liberated, if they would give bail. Being unable to give bail they were recommitted to their former prison, where they remained until September, when they were liberated, the farce of alarm which gave birth to presecution at the commencement of the year, having by that time concluded. He was bound to say, that there was some exaggeration in the statement of the Petitioners, and that some part of that statement was absolutely untrue, for they were not harshly treated in prison, the gaoler being, in fact, a humane person. But although, from such exaggeration and falsehood, the House must feel less respect for them, they furnished no reason why more respect should be entertained for the Magistrates by whom they were originally committed. At the same time, he must respect the observation which he had often made, that when a man was imprisoned merely for trial, any rigour, more than was necessary for his safe custody, was absolute barbarity; and he the more objected to Lord Sidmouth's Letter, because it let loose the powers, and afforded the excitement to Magistrates to deprive men of their freedom, and expose them to such barbarity. The third case to which he had to call the attention of the House was that of Robert Swindells, of Macclesfield. This Petitioner states, that on the 10th of March 1817, his house was alarmed, about 12 o'clock at night, by loud rapping at the door, his wife being at the time 8 months gone with child. On putting his head out of the window, he was told by several persons below, that if he did not immediately open the door, they would break it open. Under the influence of fear, he accordingly opened the door, and several persons rushed in who being somewhat more dexterous, or regardful of the forms of law, than the persons to whom he alluded at Warrington, they did not ask for papers, but inquired after some persons whom they said were lodged in the house. The Petitioner answered, that he had no lodgers—but still those persons ransacked his house, broke open his trunks, and took away all his papers, with various other articles of his property. His wife was so much alarmed by the outrage, that her health was materially impaired. She was delivered of a child on the 26th [illegible] and she died on the 28th. The Petitioner was committed to prison, being told he could not be released by any process of law without giving bail. The Petitioner's child died soon after his wife. Yet on the 17th of May, he was after all liberated upon his own recognizance. This having been committed without a crime, he was discharged without a trial. To supperadd to the cruelty belonging to this transaction, he had to state, that this Petitioner was an old seaman, who had been no less than eleven years in the service, of which he was four years without intermission on board the Ville-de-Paris, in the blockading squadron off Brest. Surely then the ill-treatment of such a man was worthy the consideration of that House. He appealed to the House, whether, upon the eve of going to their constituents, it would suit their interest or become their character, to refuse inquiry into cases of this nature, or to shut their ears against the prayers of their suffering fellow-subjects.—The Hon. Member concluded with moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Petitions of J. B. Mellor and S. Pilling, of Warrington, and of R. Swindells, of Macclesfield.

Mr. DAVENPORT said, that he knew something of the case of Swindells, with regard to which he had received a letter from one of the Magistrates who visited the Petitioner's house upon the night of the 10th of March. This letter the Hon. Gentleman read, but in so low a tone that we could not collect its contents. We understood the writer to affirm, that no violence was offered to the Petitioner or his family upon the night alluded to. The Hon, Gentleman added, that knowing Mr. Cooper and the other Gentlemen who entered the house of Swindells, in consequence of information that some disaffected persons, who had that night come armed from Manchester, had taken up their lodgings there, he could bear testimony to their character. On searching the house they found several seditious and blasphemous papers, which they advised the Petitioner not to publish, but still he continued to publish them—He (Mr. D.) however, knew the Gentleman complained of to possess great benevolence, and to be as incapable of committing any act of cruelty, as he himself would be of defending such an act.

Mr. BLACKBURNE read a letter from a Magistrate of Warrington, vindicating the conduct pursued towards Mellor and Pilling, but he was inaudible in the Gallery. The writer appeared generally to deny the infliction of any cruelty upon the Petitioners.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that the Honourable Member had been very much misinformed upon this subject. For if any charge could be adduced at all with respect to the steps taken about those Petitioners, it would be a charge against himself, not for rigour or harshness, but for a relaxation of the law, perhaps for a dereliction of duty in their favour. The whole of these Petitioners had, in fact, experienced the utmost lenity in the prosecutions instituted respecting them, insomuch, that unless it were contended that no prosecution at all should have been commenced against them for selling the blasphemous publications alluded to, it was impossible to find any fault with those concerned in the conduct of that prosecution. For the fact was that Mellor and Pilling were not arrested under the warrant of any Magistrate in consequence of Lord Sidmouth's Letter, as the Honourable Member had stated, nor in consequence of an ex officio information, but after a bill of indictment, sent down by him in his official capacity, was actually found by a Grand Jury. When such a bill was found that no lawyer would deny that the parties could not be arrested and held to bail. The Petitioners were accordingly arrested, and in order to have their case examined before the highest tribunal, he thought it his duty to move the indictment by certiorari.—Finding, however, that the Petitioner could not be brought to trial for a considerable time after the Sessions, at which the bill of indictment was found, he felt it due to humanity and justice, and not from any such motive or favour as the Honourable Member imagined, to order their liberation upon, their own recognizance, to appear and plead which they did. But he declined to prosecute, in the hope that the Petitioners would not again be guilty of the like offence. With regard to the assertion, that a Magistrate was not justified in committing a prisoner for trial to a House of Correction, instead of sending him to the common jail, the Honorable Gentleman was mistaken in his view of the law, as the Learned Gentleman shewed, by referring to several statutes, and especially to those of the 26th and 31st of his present Majesty. But the House of Correction was often a much more convenient place for prisoners themselves than the common jail of the county, which might be a great distance from his usual abode and family connexions. As to the Honourable Gentleman's allusions to the employment of prisoners in hard labour, he had himself doubts whether the law of the 26th of the King, which provided that any prisoner supported at the expence of the county should be so employed, and that he should upon his release be allowed half the produce of his earnings, applied at all to prisoners committed for trial. But with respect to the petitioners, they were not, as alleged, employed in any hard labour; for all that each had to do was perfectly trifling. Now as to Swindells, he too was not committed upon any Magistrate or judge's warrant. But an ex officio information being filed against him, a subpœna was served upon him to appear and plead, and on his declining to do so, he was arrested upon an attachment for the penalty of one hundred pounds. This attachment being for contempt, the petitioner might have been detained in custody until he appeared and pleaded. Of that the petitioner was apprised by his order, being also informed that he should be furnished gratis with a copy of the information against him, adding, that if he could not pay an attorney, and would authorise the Solictor of the Treasury to enter a plea for him, he should be liberated on his own recognizance. This authority was transmitted by the petitioner, and a supersedeas was sent down immediately; in consequence of discharge, he could not be prosecuted again without issuing a new process. He hoped, then, that no imputation of rigour could attach to the conduct of the prosecutors towards any of these petitioners. As to the conduct of those who entered the house of Swindells upon the 10th of March, he begged to call to the recollection of the House the circumstances of the time. It was upon that day the Blanketeers met at Manchester; and it was known to have been planned, that one party of these Blanketeers was to have gone to Macclesfield, and the other to Stockport. This being heard of at Macclesfield, that town was throughout the day in a state of the utmost alarm and confusion. A party of Blanketeers, amounting to a thousand, did actually arrive at Macclesfield that night. The Magistrates were, as became them, on the alert, and Mr. Cooper having received information that some of these Blanketeers were in the house of Swindells, they entered that house in search of them. He did not mean to say that the Magistrates acted legally in this case, especially in taking away the papers of Swindalls, but the hoped Gentlemen would consider the circumstances of the times before they condemned those magistrates. Here the Learned Gentleman observed that he had seen affidavits stating that neither Swindells nor his wife complained of any injury from the conduct alluded to, especially with regard to the health of the wife, who had been ill for some time before, but she on the morning of the 11th of March went to her usual place of work, and all the women who worked with her deposed that she made no complaint of any effect upon her health from the proceedings of those of whom the petitioner now so much complained. Nay, it was alleged that the wife, never to the hour of her death, was heard to attribute any agravation of her illness to these proceedings. Nor was any such thing heard from the Petitioner himself for some months afterwards. The Petitioner alleged that he was not able to procure any medical attendance for his wife, after she had became so unwell as he had described, he (the Attorney-General) had lately seen an affidavit from the surgeon, who actually attended her until the Petitioner told him there was no father occasion for his attendance, as his wife had got into the Dispensary. He had also seen another affidavit contradicting the declaration of the Petitioner, that he was obliged to subsist upon bread and water in prison. According, indeed, to this affidavit, from those who attended the prison, the Petitioner lived among the debtors, and as well as any of them. Upon these grounds, knowing the main allegations of the Petitioners to be unfounded, and disbelieving the ground work of their complaint, he could see no reason why the motion should be acceded to, or why that House should institute any inquiry upon such a case

Sir. S. ROMILLY considered the motion as one of the most important that could possibly have been made. He did not think the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had touched at all on the most important points of the question. Notwithstanding the disregard with which he saw important motions of that kind treated, he could not have thought that motion would have gone to a division without any gentleman on the other side offering to speak upon it. (No, no! from the other side.) He was sure strangers had been ordered to withdraw, and the gallery was clearing before any gentleman had risen. His Honourable and Learned Friend had appeared to consider the charge in some degree against himself, which was by no means the case; on the contrary, he gave him the greatest credit for his conduct. He did not, however very well see why the matter had been removed by certiorari, when it was of the greatest importance to have a speedy prosecution in such cases. There might have been good reason for that; but he had always understood, that unless there was any thing very particular in the case indeed, that should never be done. It had been said the case was not important. Why, was it not important to hear of loading men with irons charged with a political libel, a thing that a few years ago would have been looked on as a thing impossible in this country? They had been sent to prison, and confined in that state, when they were not known to have committed any felony; sent to prison, it was said, with the usual precautions, which in fact were fetters, and placed upon persons who were not charged with any felony. The libels with which they were charged had been improper, and highly reprehensible, but they were not blasphemous, they could not be called blasphemous, either in the common use of the term or legally. The liberal opinions which his Hon. and Learned Friend had entertained in the early part of his life, had led him to imagine that the accounts of the treatment of the persons relative to whom the motion was made would have affected him. They had been carried in irons even to the magistrate. The respectable petition of the bishops, in the time of James II., had been considered a libel. Such a construction might be put upon any thing that was obnoxious to those who were in power. These persons had been carried in fetters to prison, and so kept when they arrived there.

Mr. BLACKBURNE read a part of a letter, which stated that they had been kept in a workhouse, by a fire-side, and chained by the leg to prevent them from running away.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, he was sure the Hon. Member would find that they had been confined with the usual precautions.

Mr. BLACKBURNE, we understood, allowed that to be the case.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, that was what he meant. The question was, whether it was legal to put them in irons at all; for the comforts that had been mentioned would soon disappear. Did the facts then form a subject fit for serious inquiry? And, in his opinion, unless the House had a disregard to all such important questions, he thought they could not refuse the motion. It was merely for a Committee; and what possible reason could there be for refusing it? There had been searchings for and seizing of papers. It was a point on which they all agreed, that there had been a decision on that subject, declaring it to be uttely illegal and not to be supported. Rollin's History, Law's Serious Call, and the Evangelical Magazine had been taken away because they were in company with the Liverpool Mercury, and by the side of some of Cobbett's Register. Such proceedings were most reprehensible. Lord Camden had severely reproved such practices. Would any man write as Algernon Sidney had done if he was liable to have every country magistrate sending a constable to examine or carry off his papers? To him the transaction appeared most improper. Was there any law that such men as the Petitioners were to be sent to prison, and treated as they had been, without having been guilty of any crime? Was there any law that they should be punished before they had been tried? He did not know that the warrant declared that they should be kept to hard labour; but no one had denied that to be the fact, and they had been so treated. He hoped the House would agree to so important a motion.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST said, he thought his Hon. and Learned Friend had shewn from the law, that the magistrates were quite justified in sending the persons alluded to, to the Correction House, and that such had been the practice in Lancashire. Though papers had been seized, the persons who seized them had not gone for that purpose, and he thought they were not to be blamed, considering the alarm into which the country was thrown at the time. He denied that there was any unnecessary or excessive severity used. Nothing had been done but what the law allowed; and complaints therefore ought to be directed against the existence of the law, permitting irons in other cases, rather than against its administration in those before the House. He therefore, saw no grounds for the motion. All the points that required to be known were already before the House, and there was, therefore, no neccessity for further inquiry by a Committee

Mr. S. ROMILLY and Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST mutually explained.

Mr. LOCKHART said, he felt bound to vote for the Committee, not because he was not sensible of the impiety of the publications in question—not because he was not satisfied that the individuals from whom they proceeded had been treated with the utmost lenity by the Law Officers of the Crown—but on the simple ground of their having been confined in irons; a practice which of late had became very general, but which was wholly unjustifiable in such cases, being in direct opposition to the original law of the land. No convenience could warrant such a practice in any case of misdemeanor, and more especially when the offence was of so indefinite and uncertain a kind as all abuses of the liberty of the press must be, and ought to be. To take a person accused of such an offence, to put him in irons, and to carry him in that state, from town, was a most reprehensible proceeding, and demanded further investigation.

Mr. BENNET made a short reply, in the course of which he obseved, no attempt whatever had been made to deny the facts of the case; and trusted that should his Motion be negatived,

the country would not fail to remark, that one of the last acts of the present House of Commons was, to refuse inquiry into a case which was manifestly a gross violation of law.

The House then divided—

For the Motion 17—Against it 73—Majority 56.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

Mr. MARSH, after detailing at considerable length, the history of the demands in question, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the claims of certain creditors of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Mr. CANNING thought it highly improbable, that those Gentlemen could go on advancing money to one of the Native Princes in ignorance of the Act of 1797. He had no objection to the appointment of the Committee, but wished to guard himself against any pledge as to the measure which they might recommend.

After a few words from Mr. GRANT Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW, Mr. W. SMITH, and Mr. MARSH, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

The Saving Banks Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Irish Assessed Taxes Bill and Duke of Kent's Annuity Bill went through the Committees and the Reports were ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Lottery Bill and the Irish Bank Restriction Bill were read each a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, after which the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

HAYTI.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY.

"John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti,

"Citizens,—Alexander Petion is no more! We have lost that incomparable Chief, our father, our benefactor; our regrets are common, our tears mingled together sufficiently indicate what was the union of our hearts, and renders it evident on whom we had fixed our regards—on him who had been chosen by Providence as the dispenser of its kindness to a regenerated people, and of which destination he never lost sight. Let us turn our eyes upon the past, let us look back on the way through which we have passed, let us look to what we have done, and recollect that, instead of our energy not being employed, it has been, on the contrary, wielded with all its force, and we shall see that in his Excellency the late President of Hayti, whilst still our country was the divinity that attracted our worship, he was well worthy of being chosen amongst us to represent it. But whatever may be the magnitude of our loss, yet let us be alive to that sacred voice which ought to make itself heard, and to agitate all our souls, and at the sound of which our hearts ought electrically to raise themselves above all the events appertaining to humanity. Hayti is the work of your hands, the product of your courage, where liberty and the rights of the citizen are in the most perfect state. Shall we renounce these inestimable advantages, by suffering ourselves to be cast down by adversity? Let it, on the contrary re-animate our courage. Citizens, let us form a circle round the tree of liberty, where the ashes of our august chief repose, and let his name, the sacred name of the republic, be our rallying cry, our word of order; let us terrify our enemies by our firm and imposing attitude; let us become, if need be, a nation of heroes. Experience has proved to us the nature of our strength; we are, we ought to be, invincible. Let us be united, and nothing can arrest the course of our happy destiny; republic of Hayti will triumph; the Haytians, the people, have willed it, and it will be.

"Called by the choice of the Senate to take the helm of the vessel of the State, I will give you the example of courage. I am become the chief of a most interesting family, and I have need of the Divine assistance, of the concurrence & aid of my fellow-citizens. In a popular Govt. the people are every thing, their confidence it is which constitutes authority, & that authority can only be used for their advantage. I feel, amidst the ardent love of my country by which I am animated, and the respect that I owe to the national will, that I am no longer the same individual, that I am the man of the State. Oh, my Fellow-citizens, cover me with your shield; Senators, Legislators, be my friends, enlighten me; Generals, my colleagues and brothers in arms; brave army of the Republic, give me the assistance of your arms to ensure the peace and repose of our families; Magistrates of the people reckon upon the execution of the laws, upon its being my first duty to observe them; agriculturists, peaceable cultivators, give yourselves up, without fear, to your valuable labours; the more the produce is advantageous to you, the more my mind will be satisfied. Nothing that has been established by my august predecessor either can or ought to be altered; the preservation of the Republic depends upon the sacred right of property, upon the master of one square of land being considered equal in the eye of the law to him who has a hundred, and equally the master of what he possess; it depends upon commerce being left without distusbance to its speculations, and whether in the republic or with foreigners, it shall be protected; the object of the constitution shall be fulfilled; order and economy shall every where prevail; the money of the State shall be employed for the advantage of the State; public credit shall not be invaded; the national debt is under the safeguard of the nation; the worship of our ancestors shall be respected, the magistrates honoured, good men considered. Pray God I may never have to punish the guilty or the wicked, it will be to my heart the most painful of sacrifices. But whatever sacrifices may be necessary to ensure the happiness of the people, let my beating heart be animated by the sacred fire of Hayti, let me burn with a fire similar to that which devours me—the pure flame of liberty, and of the love of my fellow-citizens. Generals of the army, who are intrusted with authority, every one in the order of your attributes; Magistrates who are alive to the interests of families, do your duty, responsibility rests upon you, it shall be very light, for I owe you nothing but praise and gratitude, and admiration to the people and the army, under the recent painful circumstances order has been perfectly preserved; and you have shown that you are far from being unworthy of your political situation. Continue, oh my dear fellow-citizens, to shield me with the buckler of your esteem and your confidence. Whenever you wish to develope energy and firmness, you will find me at my post; assist me to do good! mildness and benevolence shall be the rule of that conduct which you shall invariably witness in me; follow this excellent course, so agreeable to my principles, and to my heart.

"*Vive la Republique! Vivent les Droits du Peuple et l' Independence d' Hayti!*

"Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the 1st April, 1818, in the 15th year of the Independence of Hayti.

Address of the foreign merchants at Port-au-Prince to his Excellency the President of Hayty:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN PETER BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

"PRESIDENT,—Permit us to present to you the homage of the painful regret which the death of your illustrious predecessor has excited in us as well as the other member of the community. Receive at the same time the sincere congratulations which we hasten to pay you on your election to the high dignity of President of Hayti; Called to succeed so many virtues and talents your Excellency must be animated by sentiments of the most elevated satisfaction. Although strangers to this soil, we think it cannot be unpleasing to you that we join the feeble tribute of our acclamations to the voice of the Senate, the people, and the army, so highly raised in your favour.

"We hope for a long duration of prosperity under the administration of your Excellency. In binding closer the bands of good understanding which unite this Republic with our respective Governments, we anticipate with extreme satisfaction, under direction of an enlightened and energetic chief, the increase of agriculture and commerce, and the complete development of the resources which this fortunate soil presents.

"Convinced that you will afford to us the same protection which we have hitherto enjoyed, and facilities which the development of commercial transactions requires, we pray your Excellency to receive the assurance of our zeal to contribute on all occasions to the prosperity and success of your administration.

(Signed) P. R. Thorbeke——Pold Martilly—M. Walker—R. H. Windsor—G. D. St. Croix—E. Schribner—J. Clapp—R. P. Mecklenburgh—G. Rickhoff—W. Steel—W. Couper W. Heckland—R. Sutherland—W. Salter—J. Milroy—W. and S. Dawson—D. Correy and Co.—J. R. Bernard—L. Swaby—R. Edgar—T. Hildebrand—J. Booth—H. L. Prosser.

"JOHN PETER BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

"*To the Foreign Merchants settled at Port-au Prince.*

"GENTLEMEN,—I received the letter of condolence which you wrote to me yesterday, to acquaint me with the regrets and grief which you feel at the deplorable event of the decease of my illustrious predecessor.

"Your letter also brings me your congratulations on the choice which the Senate of the Republic has made of me by appointing me to the Presidency of Hayti: for this I return you my sincere thanks. It will depend on me or on my administration if the prosperity of commerce should not answer the advantageous idea which you conceive of it for the future. Be assured that I will neglect nothing to maintain and bind closer, if possible, those bonds of good understanding which exist between the Republic and your respective governments, to which I shall take speedy means of relating those painful circumstances, in consequence of which the Presidency of Hayti has devolved upon me by the choice of the Senate. I desire that you may be persuaded of my constant efforts to extend to foreign commerce all the protection necessary for all its most useful objects.

[The paper contains in addition an Order of the Day issued by the President, dated the 2d April, for the re-commencement of public business.]

Journal of a Visit to South Africa in 1815 and 1816. By the Rev. C. J. LATROBE. 4*to.*

This highly interesting volume exhibits throughout the amiable spirit of christian philanthropy, and an ardent zeal for the cause in which the worthy author is engaged. No flights of unmeaning enthusiasm however are suffered to disgrace his narrative, nor even where his feelings are strongly excited by the extraordinary changes wrought among the Hottentots, does he indulge in any of that exulting language which so generally marks the reports of religious sects on the success of their labours. Glad are we to find that the British government from a sense of the advantages produced by the Moravian mission at the Cape, has consented to its extension in the formation of a third settlement. To carry this object into effect, Mr. Latrobe made some extensive excursions into the interior of the country during his stay, by which means he was enabled to enrich his journal with many pleasing descriptions and curious observations. Though charitably disposed towards the members of other societies, who were employed also in the great work of propagating the gospel in this part of the world, he could not help noticing the strange manner with which these missions were conducted. His remarks on the settlement at Bethelsdorp, and the eccentricities of Dr. Vanderkemp are completely in unison with the accounts repeatedly given by preceding travellers, though the London Missionary Society and its agents have thought it necessary for the particular honour of that institution to deny the truth of the representation, and to vindicate the character of the Doctor in spite of evidence. According to Mr. Latrobe, it appears that this far-famed and self-boasting society has profited but little, if any thing, by its disappointments, nor has it stooped to learn a lesson from the examples so admirably set by the modest and unassuming Moravians. While these last have assiduously exerted themselves to make their converts practical christians and useful members of society, the former have encouraged in their followers the same wild spirit of fanaticism as that which distinguishes the preaching of the methodists in England. Of this Mr. Latrobe relates an instance in the account which he gives of his visit to the missionary institution called Hoogte Kraal, under the superintendancy of Mr. Pacelt:—

"The service consisted of two hymns, an exposition of a portion of scripture, a prayer, and a concluding hymn. The voices of the congregation were excessively loud, and the tunes sung, some of the most lively now in use in some chapels in England; but both in their character and the manner of singing them, bidding defiance to all solemnity and good taste. After Mr. Pacelt had spoken about two minutes, a woman began to make a strange tremulous noise. Supposing her to be suddenly seized with illness, I was surprised to find no one ready to help and lead her out, till her neighbours, catching the infection, the noise spread throughout the whole assembly, the men uttering deep groans. In his prayer the missionary affectionately remembered us, and we were sorry to be so much disturbed by the continuance of these jarring sounds. On expressing our astonishment at the disturbance thus occasioned to the service, Mr. Pacelt informed us that it had been considered as a sign of conviction, by the power of the word. But supposing even that true conviction of sin might, in some produce this effect, who does not see that insincerity may easily adopt such external marks, to gain the good opinion of men, whose piety and truth being unsuspected, are willing to believe others incapable of so great a fraud."

Very different is the method taken by the brethren of our author's communion. They preach, it is true, with fervour upon the most affecting subjects, but instead of looking for such equivocal signs of conversion as those which have been here described, they are careful of checking any thing that borders on extravagance and the influence of the imagination in religion. Their aim is to be useful, and with this view the females in the society are of eminent service in the good cause, as the following extract will evince.

Speaking of a school instituted at Groenckloof by the wife of one of the missionaries, Mr. Latrobe says, "These children are from 10 to 14 years old, and instructed out of pure charity by Sister Schmitt, in sattin-stitch, tambour and plain work. It is surprising with what neatness they have learnt to execute it. When Sister Schmitt first arrived at Groenckloof, and saw the wretched state of most of the Hottentot children, it exceedingly distressed her, and having perceived that most of the Hottentot women are good seamtresses, and teach their girls early the use of the needle, it occurred to her mind that they might soon learn to work sattin-stitch, which she herself perfectly well understood. She therefore tried the experiment with one or two, and succeeding, added more to the number. By these means she taught the children to earn their own bread, and even to afford relief to their poor parents. Her countrywoman, Sister Lietner, has done the same at Gnadenthel."

The author pays a handsome tribute to the liberality of the governor Lord Charles Henry Somerset, who procured him a passage home in the Zebra man of war which touched at St. Helena, where he was hospitably entertained by Sir Hudson Lowe, but could not gain a sight of Buonaparte, who was then in a sulky humour. The book is illustrated by some excellent views from drawings by Mr. Latrobe.

EDINBURGH REVIEW No. 57.

ART. 11. *Memoir of the Conquest of Java, with the subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago.* By Major WILLIAM THORN, late Deputy-Quartermaster to the Forces serving in Java. 1 Vol. 4to pp. 369.

[*Continued from our last.*]

It would be superfluous to enter upon an enumeration of every European commodity which finds a market in the Indian islands. Iron, cotton-cloths, and broad-cloths, are the staples of the trade. In iron, the whole consumption of the great population to which we have just alluded, is exclusively supplied from Europe.* At one port of Java, (and we quote this instance, because the article was intended for the consumption of the provinces adjacent, and not for exportation), thirteen thousand cwts. were imported in one year. It is a very remarkable and most instructive fact, that the Malay and Bugis tribes have long substituted, in a great measure, the chintzes of Britain for the inferior produce of Bengal, and the higher

* The China Junks, bring also vast quantities of Cast Iron ware in Pans and Pots, (Tatch) small Anchors, &c. besides Cutlery, in all Shapes from a Sword to a Needle, and from a reaping hook to a fishing hook
BOMBAY EDITOR.

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prieed ones of Coromandel; and, among the Javanese, the taste for the same articles became so prevalent during our administration of the colony, when the freedom of competition poured them in, in cheapness and abundance, that hardly any one above the rank of a peasant was seen without a gala dress of this material. The very same remarks apply to woollens; for the lighter descriptions of which there is, considering all circumstances, a great and a growing market. It is one of the prejudices of those who are but superficially acquainted with the nature of the Indian commerce, that the manufacturing industry of Europe can produce nothing suitable to the taste or necessities of the natives. No example can tend more to show how chimerical are all such notions than the one before us. Who would, from abstract reasoning, expect that, in countries under the equator, there should be a demand for the peculiar clothing of a northern climate? Yet the books of the customhouse may be confidently referred to for the extent, and for the increase of this export. The truth is, that the countries of the Indian Archipelago, refreshed by frequent showers, by land and sea breezes, and abounding in stupendous mountains, are a comfortable residence even for European settlers. On the flat plains, where the thermometer is about 80°, there is always a fresh and cooling air. On the extensive table lands, where it falls to 70° and 75°, the air is temperate and agreeable, and the inhabited portions of the mountains afford climates of every degree of cold from thence to 50°. In the first of these situations, warm clothing is often comfortable; in the second, it is always so; and, in the last, it is indispensable.

Instead of dwelling on minor articles of European manufacture demanded in the Malayan markets, such as stationary, which supplies the place of the styles and palm-leaves, once in general use, but now confined to the least civilized of the tribes,—or glass and crystal ware, the use of which is nearly universal with the higher classes,—we shall generally observe, that freedom and security to the merchant are alone necessary to establish a beneficial, agreeable, and extensive intercourse. We may form some notion of the importance and extent of the trade, when we are told, that, in one year, 15,000 tons of shiping cleared out from the port of Batavia for that of London only.

The timorous may apprehend embarrassment to such a traffic, from the piratical character, ferocious manners, and perfidy of the East-insular tribes, so often spoken of, and always with so much exaggeration. The truth, however, is, that the East-insular tribes have a chivalrous abhorrence of blows and personal abuse; and that, when subjected to the coarse and rigorous coercion of naval discipline, it becomes so intolerable to them as to be by far the most usual source of those acts of desperation which have subjected their character, among the nations of Europe, to the odious imputations of perfidiousness, and sanguinary revenge. The writer of this article is confident that no intelligent [illegible] who will take the trouble of making himself acquainted with their character, will scruple in preferring its simple truth and ingenuousness to the degenerate virtues of the more polished inhabitants of Hindustan. In striking contrast to what is too well known to be the case there, the Malayan and European character readily assimilate under favourable circumstances; and a mutual kindness is engendered.

Piracy, to be sure, is just as common and as openly pursued in the Malay seas, as robbery in the deserts of Arabia. Nor can we wonder very much at its prevalence among a hundred nations of independent barbarians, along whose shores half the wealth of Asia is yearly passing. The real danger, however, arises, not from the desperate character of the Malayan pirate,* but from the weakness and pusillanimity of their victims, the Lascars of Bengal, the dastardly Chinese, and the cowardly inhabitants of Malabar and Coromandel. A few British seamen might, on their own element, defy the whole hostile array of a Malay state;—in incontrovertible proof of which opinion, it is only necessary to state a known truth, that in twenty years, during which the Americans have visited the same seas, not a single ship of that nation has been cut off by the Malays, though navigated, at an average of the whole, with not so many as a dozen of men each. To render the navigation secure, even to the most timid of the Asiatic traders themselves, the presence of an active European power amply suffices. During our five years' possession of the Dutch colonies, there was not an example of an European vessel cut off by pirates, and hardly, we imagine, a native one.

An extraordinary degree of protection, however, it must be admitted, is necessary here, as in all similar situations, where a commerce is carried on with men barbarous, or half civilized. A naval force is, in the peculiar condition of the Indian islands the most natural and legitimate instrument of control and protection. But, of itself, it is certainly not adequate to the purpose of insuring the attainment and possession of that extensive commerce for which there is room. It appears to us, that two or three free ports, centrically and commodiously situated, which might serve as emporia for the whole traffic of the Archipelago, where the native trader might resort with safety, and where the distant and inexperienced merchant of Europe might quickly dispose of and obtain a cargo, would amply effect this purpose. Penang, Banka, and a safe port among the many isles of the Amboyna seas, are the most eligible points which occur to us.

It is indeed under freedom, justice, and good faith alone, that this trade, in common with every other, can flourish; and a disregard for them perhaps never was more signally punished than it is known to have been in the history of this very commerce, once so flourishing in our early knowledge of it, but nearly exterminated by violence and injustice. There is, on this subject, an interesting passage of Dampier, with which we shall close this long article. The honest navigator, after narrating the circumstances of an atrocious and tragical attack upon a small English trading ship, proceeds, in his artless way, with the following instructive commentary.

'The people of Barcalis, therefore', says he, 'though they are Malayans as the rest of the country, yet they are civil enough *engaged thereto by trade*; for the more trade, the more civility; and, on the contrary, the more barbarity and inhumanity. For trade has strong influence upon all people who have found the sweets of it, bringing with it so many of the conveniences of life as it does; and I believe, that even the poor Americans, who have not yet tasted the sweets of it by an honest and just commerce, even such of them as yet seem to court no more than a bare subsistence of meat and drink, and a clout to cover their nakedness. That extensive continent hath yet millions of inhabitants, both the Mexican and Peruvian parts, who are still ignorant of trade; and they would be fond of it, did they once experience it, though they at present live happy enough, by enjoying such fruits of the earth as Nature has bestowed on those places where their lot is fallen;—and it may be, they are happier now, than they may hereafter be, when more known to the avaricious world. For, with trade, they will be in danger of meeting with oppression,—*men not being content with a free traffic, and a just and reasonable gain, especially in those remote countries; but they must have the current run altogether in their own channel*,—though to the depriving the poor natives they deal with of their natural liberty, as if all mankind were to be ruled by their laws. The islands of Sumatra and Java can sufficiently witness this; the Dutch having in a manner engrossed all the trade of these, and several of the neighbouring islands, to themselves; *not that they are able to supply them with a quarter of what they want, but because they would have all the produce of them at their own disposal*. Yet even in this they are short, and may be still more dissappointed of the pepper trade, if other people would seek it; for the greater part of the island of Sumatra propagates this plant; and the natives would readily comply with any who would come to trade with them, notwithstanding the great endeavours the Dutch make against it; for this island is so large, populous, and productive of pepper, that the Dutch are not to draw all to themselves. Indeed, this place about Barcalis is in a manner at their devotion; and, for ought I know, it was through a design of being revenged on the Dutch, that Captain Johnston lost his life. I find the Malayans, in general, are implacable enemies to the Dutch; and all seems to arise from an earnest desire they have for a trade, which is restrained by them not only here, but in the Spice islands, and all other places where they have any power.

'*But it is freedom* only must be the means to encourage any of these remote people to trade, especially such of them as *are industrious, and whose inclinations are bent this way, as most of the Malayans are, and the major part of the people of the East Indies, even from the Cape of Good Hope eastward to Japan—both continent and islands.* For though, in many places, they are limited by the Dutch, English, Danes, &c. and restrained from a free trade with other nations; yet have they continually shown what uneasiness that is to them. And how dear has this restraint cost the Dutch!—when, yet, neither can they, with all their forts and guard-ships, secure the trade wholly to themselves, any more than the Barlaventa fleet can secure the trade of the West Indies to the Spaniards.'——Such, in homely, but impressive language, are the unprejudiced sentiments of an honest observer, on a question which, in our times, has been studiously darkened by all the arts of sophistry and misrepresentation.

* We should be most happy to coincide with this assertion, but we could bring hundreds of instances to prove their ferocity & thirst of blood, by the Lascars, & Chinese, they are never opposed, but we know that 30 or 40 Malays worked up to a proper state of desperation had very nearly carried the Victor sloop of War with 120 Europeans, on board. That some of the Malay tribes, have a very high sense of honor, we know, and it is also for certain that when that honor is assailed in any way, that the blood of the offender is shed without compunction. BOMBAY EDITOR.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTORIES AND COMMERCE.

REWARDS ADJUDGED.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Ambrose, Bowden, esq. Navy Office, for a method of preventing and curing the dry rot in ship timber—the gold medal.

IN MECHANICS.

To Lieut. W. Rodger, Royal Navy, King's-road, Chelsea, for a plug for raising empty casks—the silver medal.

To Mr. James Jones, Holborn, for improved pulley-blocks—the silver medal.

To Lieut. Shuldham, Royal Navy for a new method of ballasting vessels—the silver medal.

To Mr. T. Cook, Plymouth, midshipman, Royal Navy, for a night life buoy—the gold Isis medal.

To Mr. J. Park, Portsmouth, for a mooring block—the gold medal.

To T. Grant, esq. Plymouth, for a life preserver in cases of shipwreck—the gold medal.

To Mr. J. Clement, St. George's fields, for an instrument for drawing ellipses—the gold medal.

PATENTS LETELY GRANTED.

George Tyer, of Homerton, gentleman, for a chain-pump.—May 2.

Henry Constantine Jennings, Carburton-street, esq. for an improvement in the mariner's compass.—May 7.

NEW ACTS.

PASSED IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—58 GEO. III. (1818).

CAP. XII. An Act for the regulating of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.—March 17.

XIII. An Act for charging duties on Licences for retailing Aqua Vitæ in Scotland.—March 19.

XIV. An Act to amend an Act of the last Sessions of Parliament for preventing the further circulation of Dollars and Tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.—

XV. An Act to amend an Act made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty,—for the Encouragement of the Fisheries, carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Streights, so far as relates to the oaths thereby required to be taken.—March 19.

XVI. An Act to continue until the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and amend an Act of the fifty-sixth year of his present Majesty, for reducing the Duties payable on Horses used for the purposes therein mentioned.—May 8.

XVII. An Act for charging certain Duties on Four-wheeled Carriages constructed and drawn in the manner therein described.—May 8.

XVIII. An Act to charge an additional Duty on Corks ready-made, imported into Ireland.—May 8.

XIX. An Act to allow for three years and until six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the Importation into Ports specially appointed by his Majesty, within the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of the articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports.—May 8.

XX. An Act for more effectually discovering the Longitude at Sea, and encouraging Attempts to find a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the Northern Pole.—May 8.

XXI. An Act to revive and continue, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, several Laws relative to the Duties on Glass made in Great Britain; and to prohibit the making of Smalts within a certain distance of any other Glass-house, or by the maker of any kind of Glass.—May 8.

XXII. An Act for fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.—May 8.

XXIII. An Act for raising the Sum of Three Millions by the Transfer of certain Three Pounds per Centum Annuities into other Annuities, at the rate of three pounds ten shillings per centum, and for granting Annuities to discharge certain Exchequer Bills.—May 8.

XXIV. An Act for enabling his Majesty to make further Provisions for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumbridge, and to settle an Annuity on the Princess of Hesse, in case she shall survive his said Royal Highness.—May 8.

XXV. An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.—May 8.

THE LEVIATHAN AND THE STORM.

The Tempest howl'd a loud uproar;
The surges dash the sounding shore;
The whitening breakers, hoary, (a)ck
The peal, that rends the senseless ruck.
Leviathan, in naughty mood,
Aurifluous strode the tumbling flood;
High, on his em'rald couch *entranc'd*,
High, on the steepy mountains *danc'd*:
Breathing *wild-fire, he sing'd the wave*
Presumptuous, height of Heaven to brave;
And cold revenge, with looks that speak,
In drops stood bubbling on the cheek:
Hot from the brine, he bulky *rose*,
To scan his elemental foes:
The red weed girt his stormy breast,
The circling samphire wav'd his crest,
That curling, flow'd a *viprous mane*;
That ooz'd a poison-dropping rain;
That, o'er the blust'ring forehead, spread
A wreath of dark that wound his head.
The monster huge, address'd the storm,
"Vain—said thy power, to do me harm;
Proud gale, for me these waters flow;
Great ocean's lord I reign below:
You worlds, that yonder gem the air;
You sparks, which twinkle in their sphere
For me, bestow their borrowed light,
To guide me through the *wrecks* of night;
For me the very diamonds grow;
For me, the spicy breezes blow;
Nay, more, what tawny India boasts,
Her brilliant sands, her golden coasts;
Proud Argosie, that *strides* the sea,
But spreads her sail to pleasure me;
The rock, my altar, streams with blood,
Where incense smokes to yield me food,
The Fowls, which weave the graver sky,
That round their northern borders fly,
The lurid flash, the meteor'd ball,
Mere *chandeliers* await my call;—
To light my palace with their rays,
Alone thy crackling faggots blaze."
Pale livid horror fill'd the air,
The yawning tempest yell'd despair;
Night's winking lamp, lethargic hung,
Faint, round the magnet ceiling flung,
A gleam of pain, that haggard strays,
In speechless woe's terrific rays;
Ensanguin'd in the dazzling show'r,
T'add terror to the screaming hour;
And cloud, crush'd cloud, *high varnished* like
Serenely dreadful, through the skies.
Leviathan conflicting lay,
Restless and deluging his way,
The Storm, a thund'ring herald, came,
Swift driving through the *blear-eyed* flame
The winds; four fiery coursers drew;
The cloud, the car, on which *she* flew;
The coal-black steeds, with nostril wide,
Foam'd o'er the sea, and swell'd the tide;
While, bowling with resistless force,
The wild wave bay'd their rapid course;
Roaring in majesty of *storm*,
The thunder sounds the dire *alarm*:—
"Who dare defy the arm of Jove?"
The voice majestic, said above:——